Mr. Jas. Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

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BY THE
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, G. Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of April, (L.S.) one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
Th: JEFFERSON.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT in addition to the act, entituled, "An act to eſtabliſh the Judicial Courts of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the attendance of only one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court, at the ſeveral circuit courts of the United States, to be hereafter held, ſhall be ſufficient, any law requiring the attendance of two of the ſaid juſtices notwithſtanding: Provided, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſupreme court, in caſes where circumſtances ſhall, in their judgment, render the ſame neceſſary, to aſſign two of the ſaid juſtices to attend the circuit court or courts, and it ſhall be the duty of the juſtices ſo aſſigned, to attend accordingly. And provided alſo, That when only one judge of the ſupreme court ſhall attend any circuit court and the diſtrict judge ſhall be abſent, or ſhall have been of counſel, or be concerned in intereſt in any cauſe, then pending, ſuch circuit court may conſiſt of the ſaid judge of the ſupreme court alone.

And be it further enacted, That if at any time only one judge of the ſupreme court, and the judge of the diſtrict ſhall ſit in a circuit court, and upon a final hearing of a cauſe, or of a plea to the juriſdiction of the court, they ſhall be divided in opinion, it ſhall be continued to the ſucceeding court; and if upon the ſecond hearing when a different judge of the ſupreme court ſhall be preſent, a like diviſion ſhall take place, the diſtrict judge adhering to his former opinion judgment ſhall be rendered in conformity to the opinion of the preſent judge.

And be it further enacted, That the ſupreme court, or when the ſupreme court ſhall not be ſitting, any one of the juſtices thereof together with the judge of the diſtrict within which a ſpecial ſeſſion as hereafter authorized ſhall be holden, may direct ſpecial ſeſſions of the circuit courts to be holden for the trial of criminal cauſes, at any convenient place within the diſtrict, nearer to the place where the offences may be ſaid to be committed, than the place or places, appointed by law for the ordinary ſeſſions: That the clerk of ſuch circuit court ſhall, at leaſt thirty days before the commencement of ſuch ſpecial ſeſſion, cauſe the time and place for holding the ſame to be notified for at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in one or more of the news-papers publiſhed neareſt to the place where the ſeſſion is to be holden: That all proceſs, writs and recognizances of every kind, whether reſpecting juries, witneſſes, bail or otherwiſe, which relate to the caſes to be tried at the ſaid ſpecial ſeſſions, ſhall be conſidered as belonging to ſuch ſeſſions, in the ſame manner as if they had been iſſued or taken in reference thereto: That any ſpecial ſeſſion may be adjourned to any time or times previous to the next ſtated meeting of the circuit court: That all buſineſs depending for trial at any ſpecial court, ſhall at the cloſe thereof be conſidered as of courſe removed to the next ſtated term of the circuit court: And that the diſtrict courts of Maine and Kentucky, ſhall have like power to hold ſpecial ſeſſions for the trial of criminal cauſes, as hath been heretofore given, or is hereby given to the circuit courts, ſubject to the like regulations and reſtrictions.

And be it further enacted, That bail for appearance in any court of the United States, in any criminal cauſe in which bail is by law allowed, may be taken by any judge of the United States, and chancellor, judge of a ſupreme or ſuperior court, or chief or firſt judge of a court of common pleas of any ſtate, or mayor of a city in either of them, and by any perſon having authority from a circuit court, or the diſtrict courts of Maine or Kentucky to take bail; which authority, revocable at the diſcretion of ſuch court, any circuit court or either of the diſtrict courts of Maine or Kentucky, may give to one or more diſcreet perſons learned in the law in any diſtrict for which ſuch court is holden, where, from the extent of the diſtrict, and remoteneſs of its parts from the uſual reſidence of any of the before named officers, ſuch proviſion ſhall, in the opinion of the court be neceſſary. Provided, That nothing herein ſhall be conſtrued to extend to taking bail in any caſe where the puniſhment for the offence may be death; nor to abridge any power heretofore given by the laws of the United States, to any deſcription of perſons to take bail.

And be it further enacted, That writs of ne exeat and of injunction may be granted by any judge of the ſupreme court in caſes where they might be granted by the ſupreme or a circuit court; but no writ of ne exeat ſhall be granted unleſs a ſuit in equity be commenced, and ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made to the court or judge granting the ſame, that the defendant deſigns quickly to depart from the United States; nor ſhall a writ of injunction be granted to ſtay proceedings in any court of a ſtate; nor ſhall ſuch writ be granted in any caſe without reaſonable previous notice to the adverſe party, or his attorney, of the time and place of moving for the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That ſubpœnas for witneſſes who may be required to attend a court of the United States in any diſtrict thereof, may run into any other diſtrict: Provided, That in civil cauſes, the witneſſes living out of the diſtrict in which the court is holden, do not live at a greater diſtance than one hundred miles from the place of holding the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſeveral courts of the United States from time to time as occaſion may require, to make rules and orders for their reſpective courts directing the returning of writs and proceſſes, the filing of declarations and other pleadings, the taking of rules, the entering and making up judgments by default and other matters in the vacation and otherwiſe in a manner not repugnant to the laws of the United States to regulate the practice of the ſaid courts reſpectively, as ſhall be fit and neceſſary for the advancement of juſtice and eſpecially to that end to prevent delays in proceedings.

And be it further enacted, That where it is now required by the laws of any State, that goods taken in execution on a writ of fieri facias, ſhall be appraiſed, previous to the ſale thereof, it ſhall be lawful for the appraiſers appointed under the authority of the State, to appraiſe goods taken in execution, on a fieri facias iſſued out of any court of the United States, in the ſame manner as if ſuch writ had iſſued out of a court held under the authority of the State; and it ſhall be the duty of the marſhal, in whoſe cuſtody ſuch goods may be, to ſummon the appraiſers, in like manner, as the ſheriff is by the laws of the State required to ſummon them: and the appraiſers ſhall be entitled, to the like fees, as in caſes of appraiſements under the laws of the State; and if the appraiſers, being duly ſummoned, ſhall fail to attend and perform the duties required of them, the marſhal may proceed to ſell ſuch goods, without an appraiſement.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN LANGDON, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT relative to Claims againſt the United States, not barred by any act of Limitation, and which have not been already adjuſted.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That all claims upon the United States, for ſervices or ſupplies, or for other cauſe, matter or thing, furniſhed or done, previous to the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, whether founded upon certificates, or other written documents from public officers, or otherwiſe, which have not already been barred by any act of limitation, and which ſhall not be preſented at the treaſury before the firſt day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, ſhall forever after be barred and precluded from ſettlement or allowance: Provided, That nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to affect loan-office certificates, certificates of final ſettlement, indents of intereſt, balances entered in the books of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, commonly called regiſtered certificates, loans of money obtained in foreign countries, or certificates iſſued purſuant to the act, intituled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States:" And provided further, That nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to prohibit the proper officers of the treaſury from demanding an account or accounts to be rendered, for any monies heretofore advanced, and not accounted for, or from admitting, under the uſual forms and reſtrictions, credits for expenditures, equal to the ſame which have been ſo advanced.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Auditor of the Treaſury, to receive all ſuch claims aforeſaid as have not been heretofore barred by any act of limitation, as ſhall be preſented before the time aforeſaid, with the certificates, or other documents in ſupport thereof, and to cauſe a record to be made of the names of the perſons, and of the time when the ſaid claims are preſented; which record ſhall be made in the preſence of the perſon or perſons preſenting the ſame, and ſhall be the only evidence that the ſaid claims were preſented, during the time limited by this act.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the accounting officers of the treaſury, to make report to Congreſs, upon all ſuch of the ſaid claims, as ſhall not be allowed to be valid, according to the uſual forms of the treaſury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY 12, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT ſupplementary to the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of Light-houſes, Beacons, Buoys, and Public Piers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That all expenſes, which ſhall accrue from the firſt day of July next incluſively, for the neceſſary ſupport, maintenance and repairs of all light-houſes, beacons, buoys, the ſtakeage of channels on the ſea-coaſt, and public piers, ſhall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the firſt day of July, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, notwithſtanding ſuch light-houſes, beacons, or public piers, with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and the juriſdiction of the ſame ſhall not, in the mean time, be ceded to, or veſted in the United States, by the ſtate or ſtates reſpectively, in which the ſame may be: and that the ſaid time be further allowed to the ſtates reſpectively, to make ſuch ceſſion.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be authorized and directed to cauſe a floating beacon or buoy to be provided and placed on Smith's Point ſhoal, in the Cheſapeake bay, and a beacon or floating buoy, at the ſouth weſt ſtraddle on the royal ſhoal, near Ocracoke inlet, in North-Carolina.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN LANGDON, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 25.

THE Porte has ſent orders to the Hoſpodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, to receive the Ruſſian ambaſſador who is expected here in February, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed marks of honor and reſpect. The reports which have been ſpread in Europe that the Porte was making preparations of war againſt Ruſſia, are without foundation. The people in general deteſt France.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 1.

A war between this country and Ruſſia has long been deemed probable, it now appears inevitable.

The tidings of the tragical end of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, has filled every mind with horror and diſmay. The court is expected to go into mourning for ſix weeks like that of Copenhagen.

LEGHORN, Jan. 31.

The Grand Duke has ſent an expreſs to Vienna with intelligence which has been received here by private letters, that the French are in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Sardinia.

MADRID, Feb. 7.

Our armament which was at firſt to conſiſt of twenty-one ſhips, has been encreaſed, and orders have been given to have every thing in readineſs to arm the whole Spaniſh navy.

The Portugueſe fleet which was only to have conſiſted of ſix ſail, is alſo encreaſed to ten ſail of the line.

HAGUE, Feb. 24.

Nimeguen is ſtill ſafe from hoſtile attack, and its garriſon has been reinforced by 2000 men. Great preparations are alſo making for the defence of Gorinchem, and all the trees have been felled round that place and on the roads; on the iſlet adjacent, a battery has been raiſed, and a large dyke erected, ſo that no veſſel can attack the town from that quarter. All the ſurrounding diſtricts are laid under water.

The French are ſtill marching in large bodies from Antwerp againſt this country, and their numerous hoſts are followed by large trains of artillery.

The French privateers have taken the Culloden, from Leith, and carried her into Boulogne; likewiſe the Fly, Capt. Wright, from Exeter to London; and at Oſtend, the Favourite, Capt. Lambert, from Leghorn.

All the French are baniſhed from Saxony.

The lateſt accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Porte gave to M. de Choiſeul Gouffier, the late French Ambaſſador, a preſent of 10,000 piaſtres, previous to his departure.

It is confidently reported there, that the credentials of Semonville will be accepted.

His royal highneſs the Duke of York arrived here late on Thurſday night. His highneſs immediately took up his quarters in the palace of the Stadtholder.

The Engliſh guards arrived ſafely at Helvoet on the 1ſt inſt. The only accident that happened amongſt them was one man's breaking his arm by a fall. They are ſtationed at Helvoet, at the Brille, and at Dort. Sixteen hundred are at the latter place.

The hereditary prince of Orange is named commander in chief.

Feb. 25.—Their high mightineſſes have iſſued a proclamation for public prayers, to begin on Wedneſday the 27th inſt. and to be continued for a fortnight, to implore the bleſſing of Almighty God on the Dutch arms, and thoſe of her allies, againſt the French.

March 4.—On the 25th ult. Breda was ſurrendered by treachery, without having ſtood a ſiege. The garriſon, by terms of capitulation, marched out with all the honors of war, and with full liberty to ſerve again. It was ſurrendered in conſequence of a confederacy between Count Byland, the governor, and ſome diſcontented magiſtrates and other inhabitants, and much againſt the inclination of the garriſon. Count Byland is at the Hague, under arreſt, and a commiſſion is ordered for trying him.

Williamſtadt, Klundert, Steenbergen, Getruydenberg, and Maeſtricht, are all vigorouſly beſieged, but hold out with determined reſolution. Before the firſt place, many French have fallen, without the ſmalleſt impreſſion having been made upon the fortreſs.

The ſtate of defence by water is ſtrengthened every day.

General Clairfayt croſſed the Coer, and on the 1ſt inſt. attacked the French army, under Gen. Miranda, which he defeated, killing and taking 2000 men, with nine pieces of artillery. It was underſtood that he was to detach 5000 men to prince Frederick of Pruſſia, who was about to make an immediate attack upon Ruremonde—and Clairfayt himſelf was preparing to march to the relief of Maeſtricht.

BREDA, Feb. 25.

Laſt Saturday, the 23d inſt. about half after eight o'clock, a trumpeter, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the gates of Boſch, and were conducted to the commandant, whom they ſummoned in the name of General Dumourier, to ſurrender this city. The commandant ſent an anſwer about 12 o'clock, implying a refuſal; hoſtilities commenced about half after 3 o'clock; the French threw ſome bombs and howitzers into the city; the firſt was ſo well directed, that it fell before the guard-houſe, and wounded a grenadier. By the ſubſequent bombs ſeveral houſes were damaged; the alarm was immediately beat, and the military took their reſpective ſtations. From that time the bombardment became very violent, and laſted uninterruptedly till ſeven o'clock at night, when all was ſtill for ſome time.

On Sunday morning, about half paſt three o'clock, the French bombardment became extremely violent, and was well anſwered by the garriſon. It laſted till ſeven o'clock, and during that time the French threw in 150 bombs and howitzers, which demoliſhed more than ſixty houſes.

The damage might ſtill have become greater, and could not poſſibly be repaired, ſince no perſon durſt appear in the ſtreets to catch the bombs and extinguiſh the fire, and every inhabitant ſought refuge in the cellar of his houſe.

On Sunday, towards noon, another ſtaff officer with a trumpeter, arrived before the gate of Boſch, and was again conducted to the commandant, to ſummon the city again, threatening to reduce the place to aſhes, and to put the whole garriſon to the ſword. After this, the firſt council of war was held, and towards night a Major with a trumpeter were diſpatched to the French General, who remained with the French all night and did not return till Monday morning, when we heard that the capitulation was made.

We were then informed, that the garriſon ſhould march out with all the honors of war, each battalion with two field pieces, to Boſch, Thiel, Bommel, and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the ſervice of the State, and to fight againſt any enemy.

In virtue of this capitulation, this afternoon about four o'clock the battalion of Orange-Naſſau, with a part of that of Dam, marched, drums beating, colours flying, and two field pieces, through the gates of Bo ch.

At three o'clock about 450 men, infantry and Cuiraſſiers, entered this place from the French Camp.

Fortunately few lives have been loſt. One Burgher was killed by a bomb, and an Apothecary's wife dangerouſly wounded. The garriſon have not loſt a ſingle man. What number the French have loſt we cannot tell.

AIX LA-CHAPELLE, Feb. 9.

We are informed that the French advanced poſts, after an obſtinate conflict, forced the Auſtrians to evacuate Weſſenberg, Bergeln, and Eſſelt. The day before yeſterday the French troops took poſſeſſion of the villages of Vaels, Gulpen, and Herl, in Dutch Guelderland.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

The two brothers of his late moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, have ſent official notice of their brother's death to all the Courts in Europe. They have proclaimed the Dauphin King of France, under the title of Louis XVII.—Count de Provence is declared Regent of the Kingdom; and Count d'Artois, Lieutenant General. The Regent has ſent Col. Von Roll to be Ambaſſador at the head-quarters of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The King of Pruſſia has already acknowledged the new King, the Regent, and the Lieutenant General of France.

Feb. 27. The fortreſs of Koenigſtein is on the eve of ſurrendering to the Pruſſians. The garriſon is reduced by famine to the moſt dreadful extremity.

Cuſtine, at Mentz, is alſo reduced to the laſt extremity; and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that he will very ſhortly make overtures to the Pruſſians for Capitulation, or for permiſſion to retire into France.

Great numbers of the French from Mentz are daily deſerting; and upon their arrival in the Pruſſian Camp, they are enrolled and regimented. The knowledge of this circumſtance brings numbers of them in daily.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.

Several couriers have been diſpatched from hence to Maeſtricht, but they are all returned, that city being completely blocked up by French detachments.

A general embargo has been laid on all ſhips and veſſels, with the exception of thoſe of the Eaſt and Weſt India companies, the ſhips deſtined for the fiſheries of Greenland, and Davis's ſtreights, and the coaſters of a particular deſcription.

PARIS, February 21.

The executive power has demanded of the government of Venice—1ſt, That it ſhall acknowledge the French Republic—2dly, That it ſhall permit a free paſſage for French veſſels in the Adriatick Sea—3dly, Grain—And 4thly, an account of the French citizens that have diſappeared there. The government have anſwered to the firſt, That it will acknowledge the Republic when it ſhall have eſtabliſhed itſelf, and be acknowledged by the other powers. The ſecond and third they have refuſed, and to the fourth they anſwer, that the Venetian government concerns itſelf no more about the French citizens at Venice, than the French government does about the Venetians at Paris.

Theſe anſwers are conſidered as a declaration of war.

The government of Venice are alſo preparing to join the allies againſt France.

Petion has been eraſed from the liſt of the members of the Jacobin Club.

Baron de Stael, charged by the court of Sweden to acknowledge the French Republic, has reached this metropolis.

The day before yeſterday, Gen. Santerre denounced in the commons, ſeveral of the Sections which ſtill perſiſted in keeping up companies of grenadiers, notwithſtanding this diſtinction was contrary to the reign of equality.

Clery, the faithful valet of the unfortunate Louis, has been permitted at laſt to quit the Temple, in which he has been kept impriſoned ſince the late cataſtrophe.

Marie Antoniette and her family have not yet ſtirred out of the apartment which they occupy in the Temple. The day before yeſterday the Commiſſioners of the Commune invited them to go down into the garden to take the air, and to enjoy the benefit of the fine weather. The widow of Louis thanked them, and refuſed their offer, ſaying, that "'twould be too painful for her to paſs by the door of the chamber from which her huſband had been led to the place of execution." She alſo refuſed to go up on the platform of the great tower, at leaſt for the preſent.—Her daughter continues to be ill, the ſwelling in her legs is not abated.

The ſections of Paris have almoſt raiſed the contingent of 2,800 men, who are to go to the frontiers to fight the enemies.

Three hundred and forty-ſeven volumes, and 35 boxes, forming the remainder of the titles and geneaologies of the ancient orders of Nobility, are to be burnt to-morrow in the Place des Piques.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, February 23.

The war miniſter announced a victory of conſiderable importance, gained by the army of general Biron, over a body of Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe, at Soſpello.

In an addreſs from the Municipality read by the Mayor, the following remarkable ſentence appeared—"We muſt encourage the poor with the hopes of becoming proprietors. But ſuch an hope can only be founded upon an Agrarian Law."

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

The Capitulation of Breda was ſigned on the 24th, and citizen Cuſter is appointed temporary commandant, with a garriſon of two battalions.

Gen. Harville has diſlodged the Auſtrian Gen. Beaulieu, after a terrible action, from the poſt of l'Arrache.

The Convention, on the report of the committees of war, commerce, and diplomacy, decreed, that the treaties of alliance and commerce, with the powers actually at war with the Republic, are annulled."

The inveſtment of Maeſtricht by 18,000 men being completed, and the works finiſhed on the 23d, the general ſent a trumpet to ſummon the commandant to ſurrender the place. He anſwered that he did not know that France was at war with Holland, and that he muſt have time to ſend a courier to the Hague. The batteries were then opened againſt the place, and a fire was ſeen in the city. The beſieged had the good fortune to extinguiſh it, but it had again been ſet on fire at the time the laſt letter was written.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The grand army of the French is ſtill ſtationed at Ruremond and its vicinity, and is in great force, ſuppoſed to be from 60 to 70,000 men.

In the inſurrection which took place in Paris laſt week, the military were called out, and a number of perſons, chiefly women, were murdered. This we believe to be only the prelude to a general maſſacre.—The ſhops of the grocers were pillaged.

Marat has been denounced in the convention as the inſtigator of this inſurrection.

That France is in a ſtate of war with Spain, is certainly no new intelligence, for we ſtated ſome days ago, that Spain had formally declared war againſt the French republic.

Our ſhips of War have been uncommonly ſucceſsful againſt the French. It is ſuppoſed that the French property brought into Britiſh ports already, amounts to near 200,000l. while on the contrary, that of ours taken by the French will ſcarcely exceed a tenth part of that ſum.

The health of the Duke of Brunſwick is completely reſtored; on the 3d of February he appeared for the firſt time on horſeback, and rode to Manheim.

Monday the Convention between Great-Britain and Spain, reſpecting the Nootka Sound buſineſs, was ſigned by Sir Ralph Woodford, and M. Las Heras. The Court of Spain, beſides reſtoring the veſſels, pays an indemnity of two hundred and ten thouſand dollars.

The text of the Biſhop of Exeter laſt Sunday, in the Chapel Royal, was, "But now hath God ſet the members every one in a body, as it hath pleaſed him."—We do not know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer dictated this admirable text, or attended at the ſermon.

Of the proceſs now pending in the high Court of Parliament it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that thro' the means of deaths, deſcents, and creations, no leſs than 121 changes had taken place in the members of a Court of Juſtice, during a criminal trial.

Mr. Dundas, it is ſaid, has ſent his compliments to Meſſrs. Stormont and Burke, the "Rival candidates" for his place, he begs to ſay, that he wiſhes them very well, but that for his own part, he is "very well as he is!"

It muſt be ſome conſolation to the friends of Britiſh Liberty that Mr. Fox publiſhed his letter to the electors of Weſtminſter, and that a proteſt againſt the conduct which has involved this country in a war as little neceſſary as it is highly dangerous, was entered on the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, previous to the commencement of hoſtilities. Theſe will be records to which the public may appeal, when the war, whether victorious or the contrary, is felt to be as ruinous in its conſequences as impolitic in its principle.

Feb. 22. A proclamation is publiſhed by the King, reciting, that as attempts may be made to ſeduce our ſailors on board of French ſhips, it is therefore neceſſary to notify and declare, that ſailors ſerving on board enemies ſhips, or otherwiſe adhering or giving aid or comfort to our enemies upon the ſea, will be conſidered guilty of high treaſon and piracy, and puniſhed accordingly.

We congratulate the public on an event that is likely to take place, which will be of conſiderable advantage to this country: A number of the Friends to Liberty, Equality, and French Government, have come to the patriotic reſolution of withdrawing themſelves from a nation ſo inimical to the principles of this; it ſuffering a man to reſide in it under the title of KING—We wiſh them to be as expeditious as poſſible in their motions, for this country certainly ſtands in need of that kind of reform, which ſuch reformers alone can effectually bring about by taking themſelves from it, for it wants a little weeding.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 28.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir John Temple bart. to be his majeſty's conſul general in the eaſtern ſtates of America.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Phineas Bond, Eſq. to be his majeſty's conſul general in the middle and ſouthern ſtates of America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 1.

Mr. Dundas laid before the Houſe the following meſſage from the king:

"His majeſty having judged it expedient to employ in the ſervice of Great-Britain a body of the electoral troops, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting his majeſty's allies the States General of the United Provinces and of proſecuting in the moſt effectual manner the juſt and neceſſary War in which his majeſty is engaged, his majeſty has ordered an eſtimate to be laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the charge attending the employment of the ſaid troops and his majeſty relies on the zeal of his moſt faithful Commons, that they will be ready to make the neceſſary proviſion for maintaining the ſame."

Referred to the committee of ſupply.

MARCH 2.

The meſſage delivered to both houſes of Parliament from his Majeſty yeſterday, for taking into the pay of Great-Britain a body of Hanoverian troops, will be taken into conſideration this day.

The numerous bounties given in every part of the country, prove the zeal of all deſcriptions of men—is eſſential that that zeal ſhould not relax, whilſt the French bear the ſmalleſt weight in the ſcale of Europe.

An inſtrument, publiſhed in the name of the Stadtholder, relative to the inundations, denounces corporal puniſhment, and even pain of death, againſt any perſons oppoſing them, either by covert act, writing or diſcourſe.

By the French papers it appears that Dumourier, in a letter dated the 26th, to the commiſſioners at Bruſſels, and tranſmitted by them to the Convention, announces, that Klundert was taken by the French on the night of the 25th, that Williamſtadt was to be attacked on the following night, and he had no doubt of taking it.

Subſtance of Dumourier's Proclamation to the Dutch.

Upon republican principles, the Stadtholder is only your captain general; who ſhould act in obedience to the ſovereign will—he holds you nevertheleſs in ſlavery.

You know your rights—you lately attempted to reſtore them—you applied to France, but France the groaned under equal deſpotiſm and you were made the ſport of her perfidious court.

A handful of Pruſſians again reduced you to ſlavery; led on by that man whom I have chaſed from France—the hope of liberty among you has been extinct, till the period of the glorious revolution of France—the French now offer themſelves your allies—powerful and free.

Not againſt you, people, but againſt your tyrants we wage war. The Engliſh—proud of liberty, aſſiſted by gold and *** of whom they will ſoon tire. Let our enemies increaſe ten fold, it will but increaſe our ſtrength and propagate our opinions.

We enter Holland the friends of the Dutch, and the enemies of the houſe of Orange—you cannot but feel its galling yoke—has not the Stadtholder ſacrificed your intereſt to his own—ſacrificed your manufactures to that of England—that greatneſs you will never regain till you are free.

Send back your deſpots to Germany; a republican army once rouſed will ſoon break the force of tyranny—ſoon will the troops and

the brave ſailors of Holland be one body of men with France.

The firſt who ſtand forward ſhall enjoy the firſt ſpoils of tyranny!

I am at the head of 60,000 free and ever victorious Frenchmen—60,000 more, the defenders of Brabant, are ready to follow me if needful—We go to ſeek at the Hague the plotters againſt our and your liberties—for them we reſerve our vengeance.

Batavians, confide in a man whoſe name is known to you—who leads Frenchmen to battle, before whom have fled the auxiliaries of your tyrant. The Belgians call me their deliverer, I will ſpeedily be yours!

DUMOURIER.

DUTCH MANIFESTO.

In anſwer to Dumourier's proclamation, a manifeſto has been publiſhed, which confutes, and at the ſame time treats with contempt that idle gaſconade, as well as the obſcure faction called the Batavian Committee, to which it is more immediately addreſſed,—it concludes thus:

WE rather expect that all citizens, laying aſide any party ſpirit which diſunites them, will unite their efforts to ours and to thoſe of all the true friends of his country, to defend and preſerve, under Divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, and in which they have been bred—that they will ſnatch religion and true liberty, thoſe guarantees of our happineſs, from the inſupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes.—We expect every thing from their courage and bravery; and we are perſuaded that they will not ſuffer themſelves to be intimidated by the exaggerated ſtatement of the forces which are repreſented as advancing againſt them. We perſuade ourſelves, that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal anceſtors reſiſted ſucceſsfully theſe very Frenchmen, at a time when the greateſt powers in Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but on the other hand, were leagued with our enemies;—nor the ſituation of our country, which more eſpecially in this ſeaſon, oppoſes unſurmountable obſtacles to an hoſtile invaſion; no, the diligence and energetic activity of the government, which will neglect nothing to ſecure the ſucceſſes of our common efforts; nor, laſtly, the efficacious ſuccours we expect in a little time from our faithful allies. If after ſo many important conſiderations, they may ſtill need a motive to confirm them in their reſolution to ſacrifice every thing to the defence of their dear country, we will place before their view the example of our neighbors the inhabitants of the Auſtrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed as friends, the very general who dares to call himſelf their deliverer, and thoſe very Frenchmen he commands; thoſe Belgians now reap the bittereſt fruit of their heedleſs credulity.

Deign, thou Supreme, and All-puiſſant Being, who haſt ſo often extricated this republic from the moſt imminent dangers—deign to preſerve it at this day from ſuch a deliverance, and from ſuch friends.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Lady Elizabeth Pratt has kept her bed this fortnight, from the dreadful accident ſhe met with by burning her handkerchief and headdreſs. She was alone when it happened, and had the preſence of mind to endeavor to roll herſelf in the carpet, which unfortunately was nailed to the floor. Her cries, on the diſcovery of this, brought Mr. Stewart to her aſſiſtance, who immediately pulled off his coat, threw it round her, and extinguiſhed the flame. Her ladyſhip is attended by Dr. Farquhar, whoſe method of cure is a very ſimple one, namely, the application of ice, which extracts the fire, without leaving any ſcar after the part affected is healed.

An induſtrious exhibiter of rarities, commonly called a ſhew-man, is now travelling round the country with Mr. Burke's dagger, which he diſplays to the curious at a penny a head.

Philadelphia, April 27.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

A body of French troops have taken by ſurpriſe Carlſburg, the reſidence of the Duke of Deux Ponts—the Duke with his family had a narrow eſcape.

The Pope it is ſaid has written a penitential letter to the National Convention—expreſſing his ſorrow for the murder of M. Baſſeville, and acknowledging in fawning and abject terms the French republic.

M. de Burgoing the French Ambaſſador at Madrid has not been received at that Court ſince the death of the King of France; the Leyden Gazette ſays he was to have been arreſted, but found means to eſcape. The Duke de Crillon is to have the command of the Spaniſh army—It is ſaid there is a ſcarcity of bread in Paris—great uneaſineſs is apprehended in conſequence. The Convention of France has decreed that all the ports of the French colonies ſhould be open to the veſſels of the United States of America, paying duties as French veſſels.—The deputation from the French Weſt-India Iſlands now in England, have received, it is ſaid, an anſwer from the Britiſh government—and that the French Iſlands as offered by the deputies, will be accepted by the Engliſh.

Proſecutions abound in England of perſons who publiſh or vend ſeditious writings—ſeveral bookſellers have been ſeverally fined for ſelling "Paine's Rights of Man; and ſome, it is ſaid, for only expreſſing an approbation of the ſentiments it contains.

The French it appears, have a fleet of nineteen ſail of the line in the Mediterranean—Two French prizes captured by two Britiſh ſhips of War are eſtimated to be worth 70,000l—Eight thouſand Hanoverian troops are to march into Holland. It is reported that the Grand Signior is dead, and that his ſucceſſor is going to renew the war againſt Ruſſia.—A Mr. Butler and Mr. Bond—who had ſigned a publication reflecting on the committee of the Houſe of Lords in Ireland—as Chairman and Secretary to the Society of United Iriſhmen—have been condemned to 6 months impriſonment, and 500 pounds penalty each for their offence.—Lord Barrymore of the Queens Regiment—was lately killed by a ſuzee which went of accidentally as he ſtepped into a carriage with the gun in his hand.

The field pieces belonging to the different volunteer corps in Dublin have been lately ſeized by the military and lodged in the government arſenal.

Engliſh papers of the 9th of March contain the King's proclamation for a general Faſt.

The Pruſſian army was at Venlo and Cleves in February, and part of the French at St. Michael, oppoſite, and at no great diſtance; an engagement was hourly expected.

The fortification of Choczim has been evacuated by the Auſtrians, and poſſeſſion given to the Turks.

The city of Hamburgh being threatened by the King of Pruſſia with having 5000 men quartered in it, in caſe they do not ſend away the French emiſſaries who were purchaſing ſupplies there, the magiſtrates complied with the requiſition, and iſſued orders accordingly.

The French national guard in Paris has been new organized, and a new commandant appointed.

The new French Conſtitution has been reported by the committee appointed to draft the ſame. It contains a bill of rights. The Legiſlature is to conſiſt of one Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be elected annually; the Executive, of ſeven principal officers, each to act as Preſident alternately, for fourteen days. A new convention to be called in twenty years, to reviſe and improve the Conſtitution. The army to be under the controul of the executive. The puniſhment of death for all private offences to be aboliſhed, and all foreign conqueſts renounced.

The city of Lyons is reported to be in a ſtate of inſurrection.

Four Engliſh ſhips were carried into L'Orient, one ſuppoſed to be an Eaſt-Indiaman.

The Britiſh frigate, the Juno, has captured ſix prizes, two of them ſaid to be valuable.

The French are making the moſt active preparations to equip a fleet equal to the Engliſh. 50,000 ſeamen are ordered to Breſt. A letter from Havre-de-Grace ſays, that men are as plenty as aſſignats. M. Deſlotte, the French Conſul at Rome, who eſcaped when M. Baſſeville was murdered by the mob of that city, is arrived at Paris; he gave an account to the Convention of the murder of two more Frenchmen, and demanded vengeance againſt the Pope and his ſubjects.

Hoſtilities againſt the Dutch on the part of the Algerines, were to commence the 13th February.

The new Conſtitution of France was ordered to be printed and ſent to all the Departments. When the Conſtitution was reported, a member reminded the Convention that they had decreed that their aſſembly ſhould be diſſolved the moment that the committee had preſented their plan of a Conſtitution; he demanded an immediate execution of that law. The Convention paſſed to the order of the day.

The new Conſtitution does not meet the approbation of all parties; the Jacobins in particular are diſſatisfied with it. It is approved however, it is ſaid, by the great maſs of the citizens of Paris.

The following ſketch of the Debates in the Jacobin Club, Feb. 21ſt, will illuſtrate the foregoing.

Anthoine ſaid, it was a maſter-piece of nonſenſe and treachery. Couthon complained, that a clear expoſition of the natural rights of man was not to be found in it.—The principle of reſiſtance to oppreſſion was expreſſed in an abſurd, and almoſt unintelligible manner.—The theory of election was too complicated, and favored the intrigues of the rich. Above all, he found it ridiculous to indicate a legal manner of reſiſting oppreſſions; as if, ſaid he, when an aſſaſſin is to be got rid of, time ought to be allowed him to conſummate his guilty deſigns.

The ſociety came to the following reſolutions. That they conſidered the plan of the conſtitution as a public calamity, and would make inceſſant efforts to prevent the adoption of it by the people.

The ſociety alſo took into conſideration the means of puniſhing ſuch deputies as had voted againſt the execution of the late King.

Tho' there appears to be an extraordinary unanimity of the people of England for ſupporting the meaſures of government, yet ſome petitions againſt the war have been brought forward; and the object of a parliamentary reform is by no means loſt ſight of.

The Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain have agreed to a grant of 437,837l. 1s. 11d. for an additional number of men for the land ſervice; 139,000l. for the 100 independent companies; 32,000l. for ſtaff-officers; 285,428l. 3s. 6d. South-Britain militia; 65,000l. bread money, and 15,639l. 5s. 11d. for Weſt-Indies—all this is an overplus of the former eſtabliſhment.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

A curſory view of foreign intelligence will ſerve to ſhew that the ſpirit of falſhood and miſrepreſentation was never more alert than at the preſent day. Not to advert to palpable contradictions in the European prints, it is evident, from the greateſt part of the paragraphs relative to the Belligerent powers, that the writers anticipate events agreeably to their wiſhes, and in many inſtances palm them on the public for facts.—The public is frequently cautioned to be on its guard againſt the miſrepreſentations of French affairs in the Engliſh papers—but it is evident that there are Britiſh publications as much in the intereſt of France as any publiſhed in Paris—the partizans on both ſides no doubt are guilty of great exaggerations—but is it a fact that *truth* has fled from the earth, and that not one ſolitary printer can be found who finds it for his intereſt to publiſh a juſt repreſentation of the important tranſactions now paſſing on the European theatre?

In aſſigning reaſons for the war with France, an Engliſh paper ſays—"It is the cauſe of human nature we are engaged to ſupport; of a conſtitution which our anceſtors cemented with their blood, which is the ſource of our pride, and the foundation of our happineſs againſt a ſyſtem of innovation which has ſwept before it, like an overwhelming torrent, the ſacred inſtitutions of antiquity, the pure conſolations of religion, the duties of domeſtic life, and the obligations between man and man. In ancient times war was conducted with dignified ferocity; among the moderns it has been carried on with ſcientific ſkill: the recent hoſtilities of the French have been ferocious without dignity, and ſcientific without humanity; and if we meet their forces with ſuch accumulated horrors, we have ſtill the comfort of reflecting, that to abſtain from war is impoſſible, and to doubt of ſucceſs would be impious."

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Nantz.

"NANTZ, FEB. 3. An embargo is laid upon all veſſels here, except American and Spaniſh. The greater part of the powers of Europe are hoſtile to France, but ſhe will triumph over them all. England will pay dearly for her folly in this war. Be aſſured the reſources of France are inexhauſtible. The greater the danger, the leſs will be their diviſion.

"All Europe is aſtoniſhed to ſee with what rapidity they go on. I verily believe they will make a deſcent in England, in the courſe of the Spring, with 60, or 80,000 men:—To raiſe ſuch an army, is but an affair of 3 or 4 weeks; for men are as plenty as aſſignats."

This day, and Monday, the Commiſſioners for holding a Treaty with the hoſtile Indians will leave this city, on their route to the Indian country.

We hear the time fixed for holding the Treaty is the firſt of June next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It is not without example to find perſons who like the treaſon, and yet deſpiſe the traitor. Thoſe who throw rotten eggs at a government, may do a piece of ſervice to the public. But thoſe who like to ſee the government thus adorned and perfumed, would be aſhamed to be ſeen in the company of the men who furniſh their amuſement. Theſe Grub-ſtreet writers may ſay, the world is not our friend, nor the world's law—and therefore that deſcription of perſons very naturally, ſome will ſay very juſtly, make war upon both.

We are commanded to love our enemies.—There are in every country perſons who find the laws their worſt enemies—enemies, which inflict impriſonment, fines and ſtripes. This is too much to be forgiven. It is cheaper, as well as more honorable, to carry on war with ſuch perſons, than to buy a peace.

What is public credit?—It is the animating principle of public exertion—which, having braced the nerves of induſtry, and ſet the machine of general enterprize in motion is at the preſent moment, the tenure on which hundreds of thouſands of our fellow-citizens hold the means of ſubſiſtence.

Every attempt (and many are made) to depreciate the public confidence in the honor and faith of the government of this country is a ſtroke at the vital principle of our ſocial exiſtence.

It has been called an inſult to republicaniſm for the free citizens of the United States to expreſs their feelings on the fate of the unfortunate King of France; but the people of this country know how to diſtinguiſh between the principles of humanity and juſtice, and thoſe which caſt a ſhade on the beſt cauſe that mankind can poſſibly be engaged in—the cauſe of Freedom—Americans will eternally reprobate the cruelties of arbitrary and deſpotic power, under whatever ſanction they may be exerciſed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM adviſed that it will be improper, in the preſent circumſtances, to bring before you the merits of my cauſe, on the ſubject of the article of impeachment which you have lately ſeen in the public papers. I was anxious that an inveſtigation of thoſe charges ſhould have taken place before the adjournment of the legiſlature, that juſtice might be done, and you be acquainted with the facts; and I preſſed it with all the earneſtneſs in my power. As the oppurtunity is loſt until another ſeſſion, all I have to requeſt is, that my fellow-citizens would ſuſpend their judgment until I have an opportunity to be heard.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

FROM THE BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY

Revenue Cutter Active, April 22, 1793.

Mr. GRAHAM,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your uſeful paper, that the public may be benefited thereby, and that dangers may the better be guarded againſt.

WE, the Officers of the United States Cutter Active, did, on the 18th inſt. examine that dangerous Cluſter of Rocks which lie, in a true direction, half way between *North* and *Sparrow's Point*, and bear from

North-Point,	N. W. by W. ½ W.
Sparrow's do.	S. E. by E. ½ E.
Bodkin do.	N. N. W.
White Rocks, lying at the Mouth of Rock-Creek,	N. N. E. ½ E.
Major Jones's Houſe,	S. S. W. ½ W.

There is about 7 Rocks, ſome of which are not more than 3 feet under water, and but a ſmall diſtance apart. The Shoal is round, about the ſize of half an acre, and has a hard bottom.

That this dangerous place may be the better avoided, we have fixed a long Spar on the moſt dangerous ſpot, with a red Flag at the top, on which is the word "Rocks," in large white letters.

☞ As theſe Rocks have occaſioned many heavy loſſes, the printers in the different ſeaports in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, for the information of thoſe who may not be appriſed of the danger.

DAVID PORTER, *Captain.*
WILLIAM THOMAS, *Mate.*

A Dr. Gant, who had been committed to the goal of Baltimore, on ſuſpicion of having robbed the Eaſtern Mail, has made his eſcape. A generous reward will be paid for apprehending him.

The ſhip Induſtry, arrived at Norfolk, the night before ſhe made the Capes, whilſt running at the rate of 9 knots an hour, ſtruck a ſchooner, and from the dreadful cries of her people, and from her diſappearing immediately, it is ſuppoſed ſhe muſt have ſunk. The ſhip received ſuch damage, as rendered it dangerous to put her about.

The Indians have made incurſions to Kanawha county; taken two negroes belonging to William Morris; a Col. Boone and another perſon were killed or taken.

Other accounts of murders and depredations by the Indians are publiſhed in ſome of the ſouthern papers; but the flat and pointed contradictions of theſe accounts, which ſo frequently ſucceed their publication, may well beget a degree of incredulity till time ſhall aſcertain what foundation they reſt upon.

From the active preparations that are making, it is anticipated that the Bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaic will be erected the enſuing ſummer, and be paſſable next autumn. Mr. Nottage, of Boſton, is arrived at Newark for the purpoſe of directing theſe important undertakings.

A letter from Guadaloupe, dated April 3, to a gentleman in New-York, ſays, "The Engliſh colours are now flying on one corner of the works at Martinique, and the white flag on the other; the inhabitants having ſubmitted to the Engliſh."

Died at Woodbury, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, on Sunday the 14th inſtant, Mrs. ANN HUNTER, wife of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, of that place; and on Tueſday following her remains were attended by a large concourſe of her friends to the Preſbyterian church, where, previouſly to her interment, a ſermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Aſhbel Green, from Pſalm xc. 12. "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wiſdom." She had borne much affliction with patience and reſignation, and finally left the world with chriſtian confidence and compoſure.

(AUTHENTIC.)

PRICE CURRENT—AMERICAN PRODUCE,
BRISTOL, Feb. 16, 1793.

Pot-aſhes, firſt, 30s. Pearl-aſhes, do. 32s. 35s. Rice, ſhort price, 18s. Indigo, Car. 2s. 3d. 5s 6d. Pitch, 8s. Tar, 17s. 18s. Turpentine, 9s. 6d. 10s. Bees-wax, 9l. 10l. Deer ſkins in the hair, per pound, 17d. 18d. Ditto half dreſſed, ditto 22d. 2s. Pine boards and plank, per 100 feet, 10s. 15s. Oak ditto ditto, 14s. 16s. Staves, pipe, red oak, 10l. 10s. white oak, 16l. 16s. hogſhead, ditto, 5l. 5s. ditto 8l. 8s. barrel, ditto, 4l. ditto 5l. 10s.
Flour, firſt, 18s. pr C. Wheat, 6s. 9d. pr buſh. Pig iron, 6l. 7l. pr ton. Tobacco, 2½d. 4d. pr lb.

☞ *Letters for the Britiſh Packet, will be received at the Poſt-Office in this city until Tueſday next, 12 o'clock.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Sally,	Weeks,	Calcutta
Fabius,	Kerr,	Briſtol
Clothier,	Gardner,	Hull (G. B.)
Brig Mercury,	Gardner,	St. Croix
Fame,	King,	Havannah

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17/6
3 per Cents,	9/10
Deferred,	10/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	9 *to* 10 per cent. prem.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

CUM *ingratum dixeris, omnia dixisti*; that is, *tax a man with ingratitude, and you accuse him of every species of baseness:* This ancient maxim applies to nations as well as to individuals. For what is a nation but an aggregate of moral agents, receiving its character from their principles and conduct?

Sorry should I be, Messrs. Printers, and ashamed at the same time, were I to conceive myself the citizen of a nation stamped with the infamy of this fruitful crime. But, notwithstanding the unconcern expressed by some, and the exultation by others, at the late tragical event in France, I trust and believe that the sentiment of pity has greatly prevailed throughout these states, and that the sensibility of the sternest republicans among us, has been shocked and afflicted at the bloody deed.

Louis, says Thomas Paine, *is the best friend of the American people, who consider themselves as indebted to him for their liberty.* Shall Americans be ashamed to profess in *their own land of liberty* a sentiment thus hazarded in the face of the Convention? Forbid it decency, forbid it gratitude, forbid it humanity. Neither the vicissitudes of human grandeur, nor the fluctuation of power and dignities, can obliterate the remembrance of a benefactor, from a generous mind. But least any of our countrymen should suspect the policy of Louis, towards America, of being selfish and insidious, the declarations of our Congress will probably go as far to remove such suspicions, as the hints of the National Convention to establish them. For my own part, I am so far an American, as to glory in the persuasion, that the men principally instrumental in our happy revolution, exhibited more political wisdom, more public virtue, more humanity and courage, than the world ever beheld on such an occasion, or is ever likely to behold again. The hand of God was with them and the nation; for both professed to believe in, and worship him—Hear how this illustrious band of patriots expressed themselves in August, 1778. "The treaties between his most "Christian Majesty and the United States of "America, so fully demonstrate his wisdom "and magnanimity, as to command the re- "verence of all nations. The virtuous ci- "tizens of America in particular *can never* "*forget his beneficent attention* to their violated "rights, nor cease to acknowledge the hand "of a gracious Providence in raising them up "so powerful and illustrious a friend. This "Assembly are convinced, that had it rested "solely with the most Christian King, not "only the independence of these States would "have been universally acknowledged, but "their tranquility fully established," *Done in Congress August 6th*, 1778.

These and similar sentiments respecting Louis XVI, are the just grounds of the *great pain, which the sons of freedom in America experience* on account of that unfortunate Monarch; and surely the professing apostles of human liberty, and the regeneration of nature, will not condemn one of the finest sentiments of the heart of Man, especially when employed in commiserating the misfortunes of a Prince, who, as Shakespeare says of Duncan,

"*Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been*
"*So clear in his great office, that his virtues*
"*Will plead like angels trumpet-tongu'd, against*
"*The deep damnation of his taking off;*
"*And pity like a naked, new born babe,*
"*Striding the blast, or Heaven's cherub horsed*
"*Upon the silent coursers of the air,*
"*Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye.*"

Just published,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street,

A CASE,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is discussed the Question,

WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?

Price Half a Dollar.

TO THOSE CONCERNED IN *MILLS* IN THE UNITED STATES.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the state of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-street, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the use of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing Flour. He will furnish those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and descriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines necessary to perform the operations of cleaning, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the middlings or coarse meal, and grinding it over with the grain, so as to finish all together, thereby making the greatest quantity of superfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.—He has been at much expense in collecting the different and most approved constructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, size, and manner of dressing the mill-stones, suitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will assist in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for sale, Boulting Cloths and Mill-Stones, of the first quality, at the lowest prices, which he will warrant. If the stones prove not good, they will be received again, and the cost of carriage paid. Those who apply for either stones or cloths, will please to mention the power of the mill, size of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what business it is to run. Orders by post, or otherwise, will be as punctually attended to as if the parties were present.

Philadelphia, April 13. 1aw3w

Morse's Geography,

Revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional MAPS, *well engraved.*

In a few weeks will be published,
By THOMAS and ANDREWS, Faust's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boston,
In Two Volumes, large Octavo.

A NEW Edition of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largest and the best system of GEOGRAPHY ever published: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, brought down to the present time.

IN TWO PARTS.

The General Contents are—

PART I.—Of Astronomy, as connected with, and introductory to the science of Geography; under this head will be given an account of the several astronomical systems of the World, and a particular description of the true one. A table of the diameters, periods, &c. of the several Planets in the solar system—an account of the Comets and fixed stars.

Of GEOGRAPHY—its use and progress—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Divisions of the Earth into zones and climates—methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celestial observations—Globes, and their use—with a number of the most useful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their use—sources of heat and cold---theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural divisions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new stile, &c.

AMERICA—Its discovery by Columbus—general description of the Continent, in which is a lengthy discussion of the question, When, whence, and by whom, was America first peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late discoveries on the north-west coast, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its discovery and settlements, its divisions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA—general description of them, including a history of the late war, and many other useful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its divisions, particular description of its several provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

*** This part of the work will be illustrated by maps of the countries described, from the correctest copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing essential which is contained in the best and latest quarto edition of Guthrie's and other British Geographies, with selections from celebrated navigators, travellers and respectable authors of other nations, &c.

Of EUROPE in general—its grand divisions, particular geographical descriptions of its several Kingdoms and Republics, &c. Of ASIA—its situation, boundaries, general history, particular descriptions of its several divisions, &c. Of AFRICA—its general history, boundaries, grand divisions, &c. Also, new discoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, discoveries and inventions, list of men of learning and genius, with other useful miscellany.

*** This part will also be illustrated with maps of the countries described.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several states. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the latest Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expense have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death* "*is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and* "*Illustrations. By* William Bradford, *Esq.* "*To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and* "*Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the* "*interior Management thereof. By* Caleb "Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire* "*into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we* "*shall find that they proceed from the Impunity* "*of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Pu-* "*nishments.*"——Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

☞ *The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.*

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobson,
Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second street,
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

AN Account of the Cape of Good Hope, Grafting, Universal Grammar, Grasses, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happiness, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindostan, Hippopotamus, History, New-Holland, Horse, Horsemanship, Hottentots, Hunting, Husbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles. Embellished with sixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As several gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early subscriptions, have only received a small part of the work, they are earnestly requested to complete their sets, as far as published, immediately, while the publisher still has it in his power to supply them with the parts which have not been furnished. As the subscription will very possibly be closed by the first of July next, the publisher cannot undertake to complete sets after that period; and those who wish to become possessors of this truly valuable and important work, will please apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be disappointed.*

The very heavy expence necessarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indispensably requisite for the publisher to adhere more strictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6, 1793. epim

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horse,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

POST-ROAD
TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey—to accomplish which, will require the service of many carpenters and masons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any person or persons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the subscribers, on or before the first day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the same.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunswick, March 24th. ef3w

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press.

The rapid sale of the first edition*, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Those Booksellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boston, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author stiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic*" It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. S.

Boston, Feb. 13.

An Ordinance for securing the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subscriptions to the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore arisen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the instalments, agreeably to the terms of the subscriptions. And whereas the Legislature at their last sessions, passed a supplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the said doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to pass any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the said subscriptions.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures*, That if any subscriber or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the second payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, either to the cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit, at New-York, the cashier of the Bank of New-York, the cashier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Passed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793.

(Countersigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of specie which may be paid on the respective payments of every original share, by such Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of said shares in specie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

	Dols.	*Cts.*
On the 13th of April, 1793, with interest from 13th July, 1792,	7	63
On the 13th of May, 1793, with interest from 13th January, 1793,	7	86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8	09

Stockholders in the said Society are hereby notified, that I, the subscriber, am duly authorized to make the requisite indorsements upon the certificates of shares which they may respectively hold, and that books of transfer are opened at my office, in Front-street, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

February 21, 1793. 1aw13M.